VI.	CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for emulating an instruction that switches the contents of a top stack register and a selected stack register, comprising:

overriding the dependency of the top stack register and the selected stack register;

executing a first instruction that moves the contents of the top stack register into the selected stack register in parallel with a second instruction that moves the contents of the selected stack register into the top stack register.

9

П

ì

5

7

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

determining whether the top register is empty if a stack underflow exception occurs on a first attempt to execute the first and second instructions, and

if the top register is empty, replacing its contents with a QNaN, and
if the top register is not empty, replacing the contents of the selected register with
a QNaN.

3. The method of claim 2 further comprising:

replacing the contents of the selected register with a QNaN if the top register is empty on the first attempt to execute the first and second instructions and if a stack underflow exception occurs on a second attempt to execute the first and second instructions.

21

19

17

4. A system comprising:

I	main memory storing an instruction set; and
	a processor operably connected to main memory by a bus network, wherein the processo
3	comprises:
	a floating point unit;
5	a register stack;
	dependency checking logic for determining whether instructions are executed
7	sequentially or in parallel;
	two execution units for executing instructions; and
9	ROM storing a micro-code handler that is invoked when two move instructions
	operating on the register stack are executed in parallel and cause a stack underflow exception.
11	
	5. In a processor based computer system having dependency checking logic and a register
13	stack, a method comprising:
	overriding the dependency logic such that move instructions associated with the stack
15	registers may be executed in parallel;
	executing the move instructions in parallel;
17	determining whether a stack underflow exception has occurred and if it has;
	flushing the move instructions; and
19	invoking a micro-code handler algorithm that operates to allow execution of the
	move instructions in parallel without a stack underflow exception.

21

1	6.	The method of claim 5, wherein the register stack comprises a top register and a	
	select	table register, and wherein the act of invoking the micro-code handler further comprises	s:
3		determining whether the top register of the stack is empty and if it is, replacing its	
	conte	ents with an appropriate architectural response.	
5			
	7.	The method of claim 6, wherein the act of determining whether the top register of the	e
7	stack	t is empty, further comprises:	
		replacing the contents of the selectable register with an appropriate architectural resp	onse
9	if the	e top register of the stack is not empty.	
11	8.	The method of claim 7, further comprising:	
		executing the move instructions in parallel if the top or selectable register contents h	lave
13	be re	eplaced with an appropriate architectural response.	
15	9.	The method of claim 7, further comprising:	
		replacing the contents of the selectable register with an appropriate architectural resp	ponse
17	if the	e contents of the top register have been replaced with an appropriate architectural respo	nse
	and a	a stack underflow exception has occurred.	
19			
	10.	A method for emulating an FXCH instruction, comprising:	
21		providing a processor with a move ST(0) instruction and a move ST(i) instruction,	
	whe	erein ST(0) denotes the top register of a stack and ST(i) denotes the ith register of the sta	ack;
		Da 10 -£ 17	
		Page 13 of 17	HP 10992268

1		overriding the sequential dependency of the ST(0) and ST(i) registers;
		executing the move ST(0) and move ST(i) instructions in parallel.
3		
	11.	The method of claim 10, further comprising:
5		providing the move ST(0) instruction and move ST(i) instruction to respective execution
	units s	such that the instructions are executed substantially at the same time.
7		
	12.	The method of claim 10, further comprising:
9		flushing the move ST(0) instruction and the move ST(i) instruction if a stack underflow
	excep	tion occurs when the instructions are executed in parallel; and
11		invoking an algorithm that determines whether the stack underflow exception occurred
	becau	se the ST(0) register, ST(i) register, or both were empty.
13		
	13.	The method of claim 12, wherein the algorithm replaces an empty stack register with an
15	appro	priate architectural response.
17	14.	The method of claim 13, wherein the algorithm replaces the ST(i) register with an
	appro	priate architectural response if a stack underflow exception occurs the first time the move
19	instru	ections are executed and the ST(0) register is not empty.

ì	15.	The method of claim 14, wherein the algorithm replaces the ST(i) register with an
	appro	priate architectural response if a stack underflow exception occurs and the contents of the
3	ST(0)	register have been replaced with an appropriate architectural response.
5	16.	A processor, comprising:
		dependency checking logic; and
7		a register stack having a top register and a plurality of other registers;
		wherein the processor is configured to:
9		override the dependency logic such that operations related to the register stack
	may t	pe executed in parallel;
11		substantially simultaneously switch the contents of the top register of the register
	stack	with the contents of another register of the register stack and vice versa, such that a hazard
13	does not occur; and	
		execute an algorithm that replaces the contents of the top register, the other
15	regis	ter, or both registers with an appropriate architectural response if an exception occurs when
	the c	ontents of both registers are switched.
17		
	17.	The processor of claim 16, wherein the appropriate architectural response is a QNaN.
19		
	18.	The processor of claim 16 further comprising:

at least two execution units and a ROM.

21

- 1 19. The processor of claim 18, wherein the ROM stores a handler that is capable of implementing the appropriate architectural response.
 - 20. A method of exchanging the contents of two registers, comprising:
- overriding the dependency of the two registers; and
 - executing instructions that exchange the contents of the two registers in parallel and in
- 7 lockstep.

3